

#### AN INFAMOUS MEASURE.

The Overstreet - McCleary currency bill, now pending in Congress, which is, by the way, the result of the Indianapsessions, if enacted into law (as it surely will be if the McKinley administration is given encouragement by this year's elections), would create a set of conditions in this country that would almost justify revolution. It would:

- Retire \$346,000,000 of greenbacks. 2. Stop coinage of silver dollars.
- 3. Make \$500,000,000 of silver redeemable in gold.
- 4. Make debt contracts, public and private, payable in gold.
- 5. Turn over to banks all power to issue paper currency. 6. Secure bank currency by assets
- only. 7. Leave depositors without protec-
- tion. 8. Enable banks to contract or ex-
- pand their currency at will. 9. Create a bank monopoly.
- 10. Leave honest banks at the mercy of dishonest ones.
- 11. Make legitimate banking hazar 12. Increase the value of our debt
- obligations, national and private, many million dollars. 13. Open an avenue for wildcat bank-
- ing. 14. Provide a twelve-year board to cost of buying in silver-using countries

control currency. Make money the master, everything our markets to buy cotton and wheat, else the servant," as McKinley said in so long as the price was not doubled 1891. Do Democrats want these condi- here.—Wharton Barker, in 1896. tlons to prevail? We think not.

#### Price of Silver and Wheat,

"Along in the last part of May wheat went up to about \$1.80," says B. F. Spry, in the Iowa Farmers' Tribune. "and that Demo-Republican-gold standand sheet, that tries to held the Demo- | tocol and stupid to the point of silliness Democratic paper, and to hold the cerned. Democratic traitors—the 'gold bug and the Republicans and their advertis- negotiations at Paris are costing this jokes about Bryan, wheat and free sil- day. That is about the cost of mainver made a great hit, as the Leader | taining the army and navy at its presthought, by saying, when wheat was ent rating. Until the Paris commission up in the gambling rooms of the Chi- reaches an agreement the present cago Board of Trade to \$1.60, 'How is strength of the army cannot be reduc-Bryan with his silver and wheat? ed. Volunteers must be kept in the ser-Silver and wheat have parted company vice. The costly war footing must be new that good times have come and | maintained. It is the same in the navy. the country is again prosperous; let the | Vessels of the battle line can not be put people part with this silly Bryanism out of commission even temporarily, which promulgates the idea that silver | Costly auxiliary vessels must be kept

all the stretching up it had, only about dispensed with altogether. 43 to 51 cents, and silver about 60 cents | Responsibility for this condition of here in Des Moines, and they are prac- affairs, say competent critics, rests soletically together, we do not hear the all- ly upon President McKinley. It is his around-political-party paper say one lack of definite policy; his inability to

practically all the wheat in the world, United States \$25,000,000 without any and only left a few bushels here and adequate return. Criticism of this costwith one another, these Board of Trade | House and the State Department. men, and the result was that the poor people all over this country had to pay an enormous price for flour; and the farmer who had sold his wheat at about 40 cents per bushel to the specu- dent McKinley to investigate the shortlators had to put it back in flour at comings of army officers and the causes about 100 per cent., and many are the of disease in camps and the fatal illpoor families that had to go hungry be- ness of so many soldiers will thorcause of the machinations of trade rob- oughly and effectually whitewash the bers; and still we have a class of paupers and people, in the face of all these | an instance has occurred yet to indifacts, publishing and proclaiming to cate even a suspicion against a man, the public that good times have come. In fact, the investigation has been carand they can prove it by citing the fact | ried on in such a manner that there that wheat has advanced in price.

the wages of the laborer have advance lected their men, who failed to furnish al; not because there has been an in- hospital accommodations, who neglectthe price of cattle, hogs, horses, chick- wholesome food, will be found to have eas, or the general productions of the acted directly in the line of duty, and farm; but because the speculator had not one word of censure will be raised bought up all the wheat and have then against them. The committee has alpas it up and made everybody pay a ready announced that there is not an double price for the brend of the fam- lota of evidence to indicate that the

tion when a few men in the large East- this finding will eventually go down orn effice of these United States can the line even with the horse doctor, get their heads and pocket-books to- who reigned so long at Camp Thomas. gether of I make the aungry millions | The committee was intended to be a pay a nouble price for their bread, whitewashing committee, and Presiwithout any advantage or help added to | dent McKinley selected well when he produce or buy it; and then hypocritical | picked the men to do this duty.-Burand boodle newspapers make the citi- lington Gazette. zens believe that these evils are signs of and even proofs of 'good times.'

"We would not expect the people to be led astray now by the devices of Jefferson said: "I am not among those cause of the interest of the present war, which overshadows all else in the minds of a loyal people, because the people of the United States love their country more than their lives; that is, the people do, but there is a class of haman devils that live in this land who love their money more than their counary, and now is the time that they will fasten their posonous fangs into the life-blood of the principles of the equal rights of our people, and while the attention of the great republic is intenseby absorbed on the war they will steal into legislation measures that will leave evils which will punish and reach to our great-grandchildren."

# Barker's Bimetallic Views.

side by side. The gold monometallist on the necks of our fellow sufferers."

believes, or at least feigns to believe, this to be impossible. He says we must turn the balance of trade much in our favor; that only thus can we keep our gold. We answer, certainly. He says olis Monetary Commission's several it is only possible to turn the balance of trade sufficiently in our favor by contracting our currency, and thus causing such a fall in prices as to induce foreign buying. We answer, this is not only ruinous but needless. The English trader does not seek our products, because he can buy cheaper in India, Argentina, or Mexico. Raise the price to the Englishman of wheat or cotton bought in India and Mexico, and he will buy from us at prices much higher than those now ruling. That it is preferable to make a market for our surplus products at higher prices, rather than beg for a market at lower, any gold monometallist, whose feelings are not deadened to the sufferings of our people, must admit. But is this possible? Assuredly it is. The Englishman now buys in India, in Mexico, and other silver-using nations paying with silver or silver exchange-silver that has remained of stable purchasing power in those countries even since the Western world struck it down. We have simply to raise the price of silver with which to pay for purchases made

#### Peace Palaver Is Costly.

in silver-using countries at 67 cents an

to wit, \$1.29, would at once find the

doubled, and he would eagerly turn to

ounce, but forced to pay our mint price,

The American Peace Commission is still palayering with the Spanish commission over which country shall bear the burden of the Cuban debt-a controversy beyond the limits of the proratic patronage by pretending to be a in so far as the United States is con-

And meanwhile the United States | tion. He then devoted himself to news-Democrats'-by advocating free trade, continues to pay the freight. The peace ing money by referring to the silly country on a fair estimate \$1,000,000 a and wheat go hand and hand in prices.' in ship-shape and seaworthy which "But now that wheat is worth, after otherwise could go into dry-dock or be

word about 'Bryan, silver and wheat.' | make up his mind what to demand in "After the speculators had bought the Philippines, which has cost the there in the possession of the farmers, ly pottering with diplomacy is becomthey went to fighting and gambling ing caustic. It is felt at the White

## The War Investigation.

There appears little doubt now but that the committee appointed by Presimatter and bring in a clean slate. Not are no formal charges preferred against "Just think of the logic-'good times' any army officer. Surgeons, generals, anot because the demand for labor or colonels, who are said to have neggrease in factories, an advancement in | ed to supply sufficient medicines or Secretary of War was to blame for any A country is in a dangerous posi- of the unfortunate occurrences, and

# Opposed to a Public Debt.

In his letter, dated Monticello, July who fear the people. They, and not the rich, are our dependence for continued freedom. And to preserve their independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our selection between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts as that, we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessaries and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our callings and our creeds. as the people of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the government for their debts and daily expenses, and the sixteenth being sufficient to afford us bread, we must live By restoring bimetallism, expanding as they now do, on oatmeal and potathe basis of our currency instead of toes; have no time to think, no means contracting the superstructure of credit to call the mismanagers to account: money to the narrow gold basis, we but be glad to obtain subsistence by can keep gold and silver in circulation hiring ourselves to rivet their chains

#### A MAN OF MANY PARTS.

## The Late A. Oakey Hall Was Politi-

cian, Journalist, Lawyer and Actor. A. Oakley Hall, ex-mayor of New York, who died in the metropolis recently, had had a career remarkable in many ways. He was at different times politician, newspaperman, lawyer and actor. His name is inseparably connected with the rise and fall of the Tweed regime, he being mayor of the metropolis when the Tweed ring frauds startled the nation.

Mr. Hall was born in New Orleans of English parentage seventy-three years ago. He graduated from the University of New York and, settling in that city, identified himself with the Democracy. He was three times elected district attorney and in 1868 was elected mayor over the Republican candi-



A. OAKRY HALL.

date, Frederick A. Conkling, a brother of Roscoe Conkling. He was re-elected mayor in 1870. The Tammany overthrow in 1872, when the Republicans put William F. Havemeyer at the head of the city government, ended Mr. Hall's political career. When the frauds of the Tweed ring were exposed he was one of the men brought to trial, being charged with willful neglect of his duties as mayor of the city. He was acquitted on the second trial, the first one being a failure on account of the death of a juryman.

In 1875 Mr. Hall appeared on the the leading part in "The Crucible," but his dramatic career was of short durapaper work, being editor of the New York World for a time, and later represented New York papers in different days. European capitals. He returned to New York in 1891 and had since lived there. Mr. Hall was brought up in the Prebyterian faith, but he and his wife were baptized in the Catholic Church some time ago. He might have commanded considerable wealth if ha wished but he died a poor man.

## CANDIDATE TALKS BEHIND NET.

# Premier of New South Wales Protects

Himself from Eggs and Fruit. The election and campaign methods which disgrace England have spread to Australia. During the recent general elections in New South Wales aged eggs, overripe vegetables and bombs of flour were thrown at the candidates with such abnormal liberality as to interfere considerably with the address es of the speakers. To stop or lessen



this unappreciated punctuation of a candidate's speech an ordinary poultry netting, erected between the speakery' platform and their audiences, proved an effective egg and turnip catcher.

The pet target of the rough-and-ready marksmen was the premier of the colony, George Houston Reid, who attender the jubilee festivities of last year, and was made a privy councilor at their close. This gentleman at the end of at least two meetings of his constituents had to be scraped down by his friends to remove the deposits of eggs that had long passed the edible stage.

# "Beautiful."

Death-bed scenes are not always edifying, but sometimes one is portrayed which is so full of light and love that we are glad to remember it. Such was Mrs. Browning's, and her husband's story of it shows his own love for her in an exquisite fashion that also is not to be forgotten.

She said, on the last evening: "It is merely the old attack, not so severe a one as that of two years ago. There is no doubt that I shall soon recover."

And so we talked over plans for the summer and the next year. I sent the servants away and her little maid to bed, so little reason for disquietude did there seem. Through the night she slept heavily and brokenly, but then she would sit up, take her medicine, say unrepeatable things to me, and sleep again. At 4 o'clock there were symptoms that alarmed me, so I called the maid and sent for the doctor. She smiled as I proposed to bathe her feet.

## "Well," she said, "you are determin-

ed to make an exaggerated case of it!" Then came what my heart will keep until I see her again, and longer-the most perfect expression of her love for me within my whole knowledge of her. Always smilingly, happily, and with a face like a girl's, in a few minutes she died in my arms, her head on my check.

These incidents so sustain me that I tell them to her beloved ones as their right. There was no lingering nor acute pain, nor consciousness of separation; but God took her to Himself as you would lift a sleeping child from a dark, uneasy bed into your arms and

When I asked, "How do you feel?"

#### the last word was, "Beautiful!" "FOUR-TUNE" CARPET.

#### A Phrase Used in Japan Where Weaving Is Set to Music.

At Sakai, about half a dozen miles from Osaka, and some other towns in Japan, where carpets, rugs and fabrics of the same class are manufactured, there are no large carpet factories, but hand looms may be seen in nearly every house. The weaving is set to music. The children are taught to sing a sort of nonsense verse to a certain tune, the Superintendent or head worker leading, and that air means a certain pattern, the deft fingers of the little workers rhythmically following the notes. At the right moment the woman in charge of a loom hums a new tune, and the little ones instantly take it up and as quickly change the pattern to suit the music. It is consequently quite correct to speak of these productions as a "onetune. "two-tune" or "four-tune" carpet, etc., as the case may be.

The children kneel at their work upon a plank at the end of the loom, and each of them slides backward and forward along it according to the space occupied by their allotted portion of the pattern. The actual workers are, for the most part, children of from 7 years of age upward, and from two to four, five or even six work at a single loom under the direction of an adult, generally a woman. Some 5,000 boys and over 13, 000 girls are thus employed. The chil dren work twelve hours a day, and each earns about a penny in that time. Three stage as an actor and author, playing of them can, if expert hands, complete an ordinary rug, say six feet by three feet, and made of colored hemp or woolen yarns, in a day. A silk rug of the same dimensions, however, would occupy the same workers for from 80 to 109

### To De Quincey.

When we read great names, names "to conjure with," it is sometimes hard to believe that the men to whom they belonged were ever browbeaten by publishers or crushed by critics. Even De Quincey had to be brought to a sense of the realities of this earth, hazy philosopher as he was, and while he was vet a new contributor to Blackwood's Magazine the publishers addressed to him this sharp appeal. In the light of his literary glory, it is interesting read

"Jan. 6, 1821.

"I must tell you frankly, at once, that your mode of furnishing articles will neither answer your own purpose not mine. For instance: This article which you have not yet finished, you positively promised to have with me complete on Tuesday by 2 o'clock.

"No doubt you may have had many unavoidable causes for the delay; said this is nothing to a man of business who, as he adheres to his own engage. ments, expects equal punctuality in those who engage with him.

"It is quite unnecessary, as I have again and again told you, to make any inquiry as to whether an article will be in time. A good article is always by time."

# Unpleasant Imputation.

Among the stories told of Dr. Em mons, a well-known clergyman of a former day and generation, there are many which show his keen wit.

In the town where he was pastor there lived a physician who was a pantheis. and we'll see how she gets on. For my and took pains to let every one know ; get I believe the girl will give comit. He had made frequent boast that the sets satisfaction to us all. I believe I he could easily conquer Dr. Emmeres the ve captured a new gem at last?" in argument, and one day came 15chance. He and the doctor met at the house of a sick man.

"How old are you, sir?" asked the physician, brusquely.

"Sixty-two," replied Dr. Emmons, that afternoon, and somehow there quietly, although his eyes showed his surprise, "May I ask your age in turn?" "I've been alive since the creation in one form or another." said the physi-

"Ah, then I suppose you were with Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden?" inquired the doctor.

"Certainly," came the reply. "Um!" said Dr. Emmons, placifily, meditating on the other's face. "I always thought there was a third person there, but some have differed from

# Married Six Times.

Mrs. Augustus Thistlewood, of Prov idence, R. I., has been married six times. At her last wedding four of her former husbands were present and act ed as ushers. The fifth sent his regrets and a present, and an invitation to the bride and groom to spend the honeymoon at his house. The average term of servitude for three husbands was ten months. All the divorces were granted upon the application of the lady without opposition. The dissolution of matrimonial ties has been due to the fact and diplomacy of the lady, the floor was spotlessly clean, who convinced her several spouses that the noor that the morning's work before they were mismated.

# Two Names for One Thing.

What we call aping in the case of a monkey, we call fashion in the case of men and women,-Fliegende Blaetter. The first symptom of honesty is a willingness to pay honest debts

promptly.

## Those Girls at Golden's.

Everybody knew that the Goldens couldn't get a girl to stay, or one that would suit them if she would stay. That was the family worry from January to December-how to secure competent help. A few girls stayed the month out, some only half a month, the majority a week or less and there had been known cases where the girl left the day after she arrived. It must not be supposed from this that the Goldens were hard people to get along with. Mr. and Mrs. Golden were nice, quiet people of an easy-going nature, and the two daughters were just as affable and good natured as any two girls in the

city. Young George Golden was rarely at home except during sleeping hours, and Willie, who attended school daily, did not interfere with the servant girls at all. The family always provided a good table and paid fair wages for help, while the house was not so large as to frighten a girl accustomed to a reasonable amount of work.

But inside of twelve months the Golden family had had English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, Danish, Swedes, Norwegians and colored girls. Those that weren't lazy were dirty or cheeky The English girl was found by Mrs Golden stretched at full length on the parlor lounge reading a cheap novel, while her work remained untouched around her. The Scotch girl had such a thick brogue that it impeded her utterance and made it almost impossible for her to be understood. The Welsh girl was addicted to drink, and the Irish girl was decidedly too familiar and acted as if she was mistress of the house. The Danish girl didn't speak English at all. The Swedes proke almost everything in the house, including a few commandments, and the two Norwegian girls were lacking in neatness of appearance and general cleanliness. As for the innumerable colored girls that had been employed by the Golden family, they were in the aggregate lazy, dirty. cheeky, parsimonious in the matter of the truth, and generous in the dispensation of groceries and other eatables to their relatives and friends.

The great cardinal virtue in the Golden household was scrupulous cleanliness, and had that been the prominent characteristic of any one of the girls it is likely that her other shortcomings she might have stayed in the position. As it was, however, the only two of the entire bunch that kept the house even passably clean were slow and always behind with their work.

One day Mrs. Golden returned home from the "Intelligence" office-by the way, why on earth do they call these headquarters of ignorance "intelligence offices?"-in quite a flutter of excite-

"I do believe," she declared, as she took off her hat and wrap, and seated herself in her favorite armchair, "I do believe that I have secured the right girl at last."

"Yes, we have heard that very often before," remarked her husband, complacently; "they are always the 'right

kind of girls' until they get here, and then they turn out wrong." "But this one is really different from all the others," said Mrs. Golden.

"Different in what-appearance, manners or accomplishments? Is it impossible for her to eversleep herself in the morning, burn the toast, or tell a lie? Doesn't she break crockery, give cheek, or read novels? Is she fonder of work than of gossiping, or what kind of a freak is she?"

"She's just a plain, ordinary-looking girl, but she's an American-first American we have had yet, remember, Joseph, and she looks clean, moves quickly, and talks well. She wants \$20 a month, which shows that she has a high appreciation of her own worth."

"Oh, they all have that-none of them are too modest in their claims of what they can do. Twenty dollars is a mere bagatelle if she is worth it, but we have not had a girl yet that was worth half of it."

"Well, she's coming this afternoon.

Annie Rooney." Good gracious!"

What's her name?"

her new duties in the Golden household | elor." was that in her appearance which inspired confidence in every member of

the family as soon as they saw her. At the table she was a jewel. Little, active, alert-swift to see what was wanted and quick to supply it, she had earned the admiration of all before the evening meal was over. She was up early in the morning, lighted the fire noiselessly, started breakfast on the way, and then commenced to clean the kitchen and everything in it; as she expressed it, the place "wasn't fit to be seen with dirt."

"Joseph," said Mrs. Golden to her husband, shortly after breakfast, "Annie has gone to do the up-stairs work. and I just want you to come down and look at her kitchen."

Mr. Golden softly followed his wife down stairs, and the pair quietly tiptoed into the kitchen. The greasy, grimy look on the walls had disappeared, the paint looked fresh and clean. The tin and agate ware some brightly, as did all the metal work about the stove and kitchen shelves, the crockery dresser glittered and glistened in the morning sunlight, the linoleum on

breakfast," said Mrs. Golden, "I wonder how ever she did it in the time?" "Here's the answer," replied her husband, sententiously, as he pointed to a package that stood near the sink. "The girl is a gem, as you said, my dear-

she uses Sapolio." "But I should think it would take

time--" "My dear, Annie Rooney evidently him he werries about that,

knows the difference between time and Sapolie."

"What do you mean, Joseph?"

"Time, my dear, was made for slaves -Sapolio has abolished slavery-in

### CONVINCING THE SPAN!ARDS.

#### An English Diver Brought Proof that He Had Visited a Sunken Vessel.

James Cassidy, in the St. Nicholas, has an article about diving, entitled "Under the Sea." Mr. Cassidy says: Some of the experiences of the divers are well worth recording, as we soon discovered by a chat with one of them. "I don't know that I've anything particular to tell you;" he began, "nothing that you'd consider exciting: now, if I were Lambert, the famous British diver, I could tell you many stories of adventure under the water."

A little coaxing, and we soon prevailed upon the brave fellow to talk about the submarine life.

"I take it," he said, "that pluck and luck help materially in the making of an efficient diver. Some time ago Mr. Lambert and I-Lambert was then Messrs. Siebe & Gorman's chief diverwere sent out to survey a wreck supposed to contain a considerable amount of specie. Spanish divers-brave fellows, and capital men at their art-had been trying before us, but declared that it was quite impossible to reach the hold of the wreck, or even her deck.

'It's a sheer impossibility,' they said. "'Well, it may be,' said Lambert; 'but I mean to have a try, at all events, now that I've come so far;' and so, dressing, he went down. Forty minutes expired, and then came the signal, 'Haul up,' and he was brought to the surface.

"'It's all right,' he declared; 'the gold is there; but there'll be some difficulty in recovering it."

"Meantime the Spaniards were talking together rapidly, and one of our engineers heard their discourse. 'Do you know what they are saying? he asked. 'It is that Lambert never reached the wreck at all-that he is only pretending

to have done so.' "'Oho!' exclaimed Lambert, 'so that's their idea, is it? Well, we'll soon correct that.' And in spite of entreaties to the contrary, and the fact that he had been forty minutes under water at an unusual depth, he put on again his diving apparatus, and made a second descent, the Spaniards looking on in

amazement. "Forcing his way to the steward's pantry, he took from a rack a tea-cloth marked with the name of the ship, and, pushing it into his beit, gave the signal, 'Haul up!' I was keenly watching, and espied the cloth in his belt. Seizing it, I waved it around my head; and the Spaniards, understanding in a moment what had been done, cheered and applauded lustily, subsequently thronging around Lambert and begging a thousand pardons of the brave fellow for their former skepticism. And so belief in English pluck was confirmed."

Russia's American-Built Warships, Some details have been made public concerning two war vessels that are to be constructed in Philadelphia for the

Russian Government that should be studied by our naval authorities and the naval committees of Congress. The largest vessel is to be a battleship of 12,700 tons displacement, which must maintain a speed of eighteen knots an hour for twelve consecutive hours, with all coal, ammunition and stores on board. Speed must be maintained with ordinary draught, and the coal, ammunition and stores will be greater by 50 per cent, than those carried on any vessel outside of Russia. The other vessel, a cruiser, will have a displacement of 6,500 tons, a speed of twentytwo knots an hour for twelve consecutive hours, and a carrying capacity of 50 per cent, more stores of all kinds than has ever been put into a warship. These vessels will be far superior to any hitherto designed for our navy, and will embody all the lessons taught by Sampson's fight with Cervera.

# Man's Inhumanity.

"Oh, you needn't talk," said the indignant wife. "What would you be today if it weren't for my money, I'd like to know?"

"I really don't know, my dear," calmly replied the heartless wretch, "but Sure enough Annie Rooney assumed I'm inclined to think I would be a bach-

#### Unshaken Confidence. "It's always pretty safe to judge a

man by the company he keeps." "Oh, I don't know. There are excep-

tions. My Uncle John's business makes it necessary for him to associate with aldermen a good deal and still I'd trust him with every dollar I've got in the world."

## His Eccentricity. "That young Hooper is an enigma

"He has had three poems published

in as many different magazines and still keeps on having his hair cut." Not Difficult.

He (indignantly)-I hope I know my own mind! She (sweetly)-Yes! You surely ought

to know as much as that.-Pick-Me-Up. A Dearth of Game. "Hear about Gunning? While out hunting, the other day, he shot a

pointer for which he had paid \$125." "What was the matter-were there no men in the vicinity?" Vienna has lost one of its best-known women authors by the death of Marbarathe Halm. Her most popular

works are the novels "Frau Holding's

Heart" and "A Feminine Prometheus."

She was twice married, but was soon divorced from her second husband. Hearts may be attracted by assumed qualities, but the affections are only to be fixed by those which are real.-De

If a pessimist has nothing to worry